

Thompson Again Mayor Of Chicago

Wins Over Sweitzer, the Democratic Candidate, by 15,000 Votes, Part-day Returns Indicate

Labor Party Runs Far Behind

Election Marked by Bitter Partisan Feeling in Six-Cornered Contest

CHICAGO, April 1.—Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican, was re-elected to-day in one of the most exciting political struggles the city ever witnessed, the incomplete unofficial returns late to-night indicating that his plurality would be in the neighborhood of 15,000. His nearest opponent was Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, County Clerk, whom the Mayor defeated four years ago by a plurality of more than 147,000.

Late to-night, after no concession of victory from the Sweitzer headquarters had been issued, it was said Sweitzer adherents were investigating the action of the Mayor in ordering policemen to take the police returns to his office in the City Hall before the result should be made known. The action, it was said by the Mayor's advisers, was to prevent any manipulation of the figures.

Sees Republican Victory

The Mayor, in a statement, attributed his success to the confidence of the voters in the Republican party.

Much of the big vote that the Mayor received four years ago but lost to-day went to State's Attorney Macley Hoynes, a Democrat, who ran as an independent by petition.

The Mayor's triumph was the subject of a noisy celebration to-night by his followers.

The election, in which six candidates ran for Mayor, fell on an ideal day and the total vote cast was estimated at about 700,000.

City Votes Wet, 3 to 1

The city voted "wet" by a sweeping majority, the first time the question had been voted on in Chicago. The liquor adherents made a campaign based on the slogan "Let Congress Hear Your Protest." The vote was 3 to 1 or better in favoring saloons.

The "dry" made no concerted campaign, relying on national legislation. The wet and dry question went on the ballot by order of the State Supreme Court, which found that the dry petition had been kept off the ballot illegally at the preceding city election.

Virtually all interest in the election was centered in the Mayor's fight, although other city officers, including one alderman from each of the thirty-five wards, were elected.

Republicanism His Issue

The Mayor made his campaign on his record in office and on pleas for Republican party support on the basis of national party lines. His principal opponent, Sweitzer, and Hoynes, the Independent, both severely criticized the Mayor and referred to "Thompsonism" and his war record.

The Mayor's reference to Chicago as "the sixth German city," his refusal to issue an invitation as Mayor to Marshal Joffre, of France, and his promise of police protection to a gathering of members of the People's Council of Democracy and Terms of Peace, all were urged against the Mayor by his opponents.

The campaign was filled with spectacles arranged by managers of the Thompson, Sweitzer and Hoynes managing committees for downtown streets and public buildings.

Democrats Elect Treasurer

Late returns indicated that the Democrats had elected Henry Stuckert City Treasurer and James T. Igou City Clerk, and reelected Judge John H. O'Connor to the Superior Court.

A labor party was in the field for the first time, with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as mayoralty candidate, who finished in fourth place, trailing Hoynes, the Independent. Hoynes polled more than 100,000 votes, which was less than half of that received by each of the two leading contenders. Fitzpatrick polled more than 50,000 out of a labor union membership of 240,000, and issued a statement that "the Labor Party has established itself."

The other mayoralty candidates were John M. Collins, Socialist, who polled as many votes as the Socialist candidate received four years ago. Last in the list was Adolph Carms, Socialist laborer, who received fewer than 2,000 votes.

Thompson Delays Returns

Mayor Thompson late this afternoon issued an order through the Police Department directing patrolmen at polling places not to permit the returns to be made public until the sheets had first been taken to his office in the City Hall. The action, it was said, would delay the result being made known for two or three hours.

The Mayor's Order Was to the Effect

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Socialists Are Routed In Milwaukee Election

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Incomplete returns to-night in Milwaukee County show the non-partisan judicial candidates defeated their Socialist opponents by large majorities.

All five non-partisan school board candidates, two women and three men, swept the city by big majorities, the returns indicated.

Marvin B. Rosenberry's reelection as justice of the Supreme Court by a large majority was indicated on the face of incomplete returns.

To-day's election is a complete reversal of the contests last fall when the Socialists elected a complete county ticket.

Superior, Madison, Egerton, Beloit, and Stoughton voted "wet" to-day, early returns indicated.

Monk Eastman Wins New Soul As Fighting Man

Officers and Hundreds of Soldiers Who Fought With Him Ask Governor to Make Him Citizen Again

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., April 1.—It is a long trail from the saloons of Christie Street to the front line in France, and in travelling it a man's soul may undergo strange transformation. The rattle of the gang fighter's automatic is only the faintest echo of the roar of battle, but one man who has stood up under the fiercest carries in his heart something that made him endure the greater ordeal.

"Monk" Eastman has come back, physically and morally. Chieftain of one of the toughest gangs in the history of New York City; owner of a dozen aliases; gunman, robber and opium smoker; arrested scores of times; imprisoned thrice, Eastman is now a private in the 106th Infantry, waiting demobilization here.

That is the physical part of the comeback. Colonel Franklin Ward of the 106th, Major Scott Burton, Captain James G. Conroy, Lieutenant Joseph A. Kerrigan and hundreds of the men who fought beside Eastman, have signed a petition, soon to be presented to Governor Smith, asking that Private William Delaney, of the 106th Infantry, formerly Monk Eastman, gang leader, be restored to citizenship.

He Made Good Soldier

For the spirit that brought Eastman up from a bouncer in a dance hall to the command of the toughest gang of "portillas" that ever swaggered along the Bowery kept him in the forefront of the battle in France. Crouched in a dugout while the barrage thundered above, or creeping forward under machine gun fire, Eastman was always cool and courageous.

Behind the lines, out of the stimulus of battle, his officers say he was also a good soldier. The man who had ruled his own gang of a thousand or more gunmen and thugs with an iron hand, submitted quickly enough to the discipline of the army. The hero of a dozen gunfights with the Paul Kelly gang proved the stuff of which he was made in the greatest gunfight of all time.

Once while working his way forward to bomb out an especially annoying machine gun nest, the German gunners caught sight of him. They could not depress their gun sufficiently to hit him, and Monk crawled forward on his stomach and blew them up with a Mills bomb. In the process, the hail of lead that swept over him, shredded away the heavy marching order pack he carried on his back.

Bulletin are an old story to Monk. Time was when he laughed at the soldier's trade, displaying the innumerable scars stamped on his body by lead and steel and boasting that he had acquired them in "the battle of New York." He led his gang in many a shooting affray against the Paul Kelly's. In one of these, fought on Livingston Street in 1905, more than fifty gunmen were engaged. His longest "stretch" in prison was five years, served in Sing Sing for a duel which he fought with policeman on Forty-second Street, near Broadway.

Something besides scorn of the lead that whistled past marked the demeanor of Monk Eastman on the battlefield, and the story that Major Larsen, the regimental surgeon, tells is proof of this.

Eastman's company had been holding an unpleasantly hot part of the line. They had lost heavily before they retired to make way for another company. Eastman was reluctant to leave. He approached Major Larsen and asked permission to remain with the relieving command as stretcher bearer. All through the time that men of his company were resting, Eastman served in the front line trench, carrying back wounded men to the dressing stations.

From the beginning of his career, which has been written piecemeal on the police blotters of the East Side, Eastman (or Delaney) or whatever name is really his, has been a fighter. He first figured in East Side gang society as a professional bouncer, and became adept in this trade that he rose rapidly to the command of a gang. From 1901 to 1904, the Monk Eastmans were a name to reckon with in lower Manhattan.

Accustomed to Wounds

Several times Monk was so badly wounded in brawls that he was obliged to lay up in a hospital. He never accused any one of responsibility for his wounds, and contented himself with saying that he'd "get even" later. The presumption is that he always did.

In 1904 Eastman was sentenced to ten years for his gunfight with the police. He was pardoned in 1909, was sentenced to eight months in 1912 for opium smoking and two years eleven months in 1910 for robbery.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—from you. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—from you. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Advt.

New Breadline, 800 Men Long, Forms in City

Unemployed Flock to Stations, Weak, Hungry and Ragged, Where Coffee and Bread Are Served

10 Pct. Were Soldiers

Eight Out of Ten Helped Nation Operate War Industries to Defeat Hun

New York's newest and longest bread line, 800 souls long, 10 per cent of them discharged soldiers, 80 per cent discharged war workers, wound slowly through havens for the hungry at 44 Bowery and 203 East Ninth Street yesterday. It was the first complete operation of the first post-war bread line.

The lines are fed by Urban J. Ledoux, former American Consul at Prague, Bohemia, and for ten years a "social engineer." A famous domestic scientist prepares the soup, an opera singer lifts the bowls and the cups and an artist washes the dishes. They wish their names withheld.

A breakfast of oatmeal, bread and coffee was served to 250 men at the East Ninth Street address in the morning. They poured from the lodging houses or stopped in their wanderings through the streets at 7 o'clock and joined the line. At noontime a queue of 300 stretched up along the Bowery from 44. A bowl of soup and two slices of bread comprised the menu.

Opera Singer Rewarded

"I watch the lights in their eyes as they see the steaming, fragrant coffee pour into their cups and as they touch the two slices of bread and find them soft and fresh," said the opera singer. "That is reward enough for me."

But Mr. Ledoux regarded the evening meal as the prime service to the jobless and starving.

"Watch them come," he said, at 5 o'clock in the little "club" in East Ninth Street. "They are worn and discouraged from their search for employment. They have not eaten properly in forty-eight hours. They come into the door with nothing in their pockets, nothing in their hopes, and with a growing bitterness and resentment for existing conditions. And then they eat and the change wrought is remarkable."

Pitiful Crowd Appears

The whistles through the city were blowing quitting time before any of the hungry guests appeared. Weary, disheartened, blowing on their hands, they came at first alone and in pairs. Soon all the seats along the wall were filled. They were coming in groups now. There was a sprinkling of khaki

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'Red' Upheaval In Two Weeks, Berliners Say

Propagandists Are Preaching That 'Ruinous Peace' and Food Shortage Will Cause Fall of Ebert Government

Bernstorff Is Very Vocal

Forces at Work to Convince Peace Conference Foe Must Have Easy Terms

By Wilbur Forrest

PARIS, April 1.—President Ebert is sitting on an open powder barrel, smoking cigarettes. There are seventy-five chances in a hundred that a spark will fall into the barrel within the next fortnight. Then Ebert and his government will go up and the Bolsheviks and chaos will run Germany with blood.

This is in effect what German propagandists tell you in Berlin to-day. That is the way they sum up the situation in Allied circles in Berlin.

I arrived here from Berlin yesterday, whither I had gone as an outsider to get impressions of the situation. With possibly the same state of mind as that of the average New York newspaper reader taking a brief run into Berlin via the air route, I walked into the Adlon Hotel, on the Unter den Linden, sat down in a great upholstered chair and waited for developments. An English journalist I had known in London in 1916 strolled in. After preliminary greetings, I asked: "What's the situation here?"

"Hanging by Thread"

He replied: "The Ebert government is hanging by a narrow thread. The only solution is immediate peace and food from the Allies. Also, unless the peace terms are such that Ebert can accept without signing away important portions of German territory, like Danzig, with a large slice of East Prussia, the government will fall anyway. If he doesn't sign any terms promptly, the government will fall anyway. If food is not forthcoming promptly, the government will fall before the peace terms are ready."

"In other words, the Bolsheviks are going to get Berlin and probably much of Germany soon unless something happens of a miraculous nature to avert this eventuality."

An American newspaper man who has lived in Germany many years joined us at this point. After greetings, he said: "Berlin is a smouldering volcano that is likely to explode at any moment."

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Foch Pleads in Vain for France; Wilson Lectures Peace Council; Limits the Use of U. S. Troops

Wilson to Call World Parley After Peace

All Nations Will Be Summoned to Geneva to Discuss Terms Bearing on Society of Nations Pact

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, April 1.—It was learned to-day that President Wilson contemplates summoning all the nations to Geneva immediately upon the conclusion of peace, because many matters of peace treaty will be left to the league for conclusion. Mr. Wilson himself may not proceed to Geneva, where it has finally been determined to seat the league, but it is expected that he will appoint three American representatives as soon as the Germans sign. One delegate will undoubtedly be Colonel House.

Article IV of the covenant of the league of nations provides that "the first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America."

It is not specifically stated anywhere in the constitution of the various nations as to be selected, so there appears to be nothing to prevent President Wilson, if he desires to do so, from personally appointing the representatives of the United States without even sending their names to the Senate for confirmation.

Article II says merely that the body of delegates shall consist of "representatives of the high contracting parties." Article III, dealing with the executive council, uses the word "appointment" in one clause, as follows: "Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of—shall be members of the executive council."

PARIS, April 1. (By The Associated Press).—Albert, King of the Belgians, who arrived here to-day from Brussels by airplane, came, according to the "Intransigent," to plead the cause of Brussels as the seat of the league of nations.

No American Forces To Be Employed In Eastern Europe, Says President

LONDON, April 1.—President Wilson has informed other members of the American delegation to the peace conference that no American soldiers should be used in any trouble in Eastern or Southeastern Europe, a Central News dispatch from Paris says.

The foregoing dispatch is in line with information cabled recently by The Tribune's correspondent in Paris. On Sunday last The Tribune printed a dispatch from Paris stating that although the French were making every effort to convince President Wilson of the necessity of a military cordon from the Baltic to the Black Sea against a further advance of the Bolshevik forces, the President remained adamant. Other press dispatches of recent date, announcing the American and Allied preparations to evacuate the Archangel front as soon as the weather moderates, give additional weight to the Central News report.

Entente Lifts Ban on Trade With Austria

Poland, Esthonia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Territory Held by Rumania and Serbia Are Included

PARIS, April 1.—It has been decided to raise the blockade of Poland, Esthonia, German Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the territories occupied by Rumania and Serbia. With respect to German-Austria, prohibition is maintained against trade in a few articles, chiefly of a military nature.

The International Trade Commission sitting at Vienna will exercise supervision to prevent reexportation to Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Resumption of trade and communication with German Austria, effective to-morrow, was authorized in an order issued to-night by the War Trade Board, acting in accordance with an agreement reached by the associated nations.

Merchandise destined to German Austria, the board said, should be shipped on vessels proceeding directly to Adriatic ports, preferably to Trieste. The board's order also authorizes the resumption of postal and cable communication. Mail matter for the country should be addressed via France, Italy or Switzerland, and sent either on French or Italian licensed liners carrying mail.

Imports from German Austria to the United States, the board said, would be governed by the same regulations applying to imports from the European neutrals.

The reopening of trade with German Austria constitutes the first direct trade relations to be resumed by this country with an enemy state. The War Trade Board recently authorized trade and communication with the occupied regions of Germany and with Luxembourg; but to-day's order is the first applying to an entire state.

Arrests Nip Anarchist Conspiracy in Pittsburgh

Special Correspondence

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 1.—That Pittsburgh was on the verge of an attempted revolution, and that preparations were being made for the seizure of the United States Arsenal, in the Lawrenceville district, were revelations made this evening when William Wycia, alleged anarchist and Bolshevik leader, was arrested on orders of the local Department of Justice. Wycia is in jail charged with seditious conspiracy.

With the arrest of Wycia, Federal agents have rounded up eleven alleged anarchists in and near Pittsburgh within the last twenty-four hours. Deportation of all of them may follow the submission to immigration authorities in Washington of documents and printed propaganda found on the prisoners.

Special Agent Spear declared that the plans of Wycia and his followers were to seize the arsenal and equip themselves with munitions in preparation to starting a general labor strike and revolution here.

Following the arrest of Wycia, Federal agents confiscated a supposed anarchist flag, which contained the following inscription in Russian: "Bread and Freedom to the People, Death to the Tyrants."

"Peace Signed," Is Paris April Fool's Day Hoax

PARIS, April 1.—Somebody started a story this morning that Colonel E. M. House had announced that the peace treaty had been signed. The report rapidly spread all over Paris and the telephone wires to the American headquarters in the Hotel de Crillon became hot with inquiries as to the truth of the rumor.

It did not take long for inquiries to realize the character of the report when they were reminded that to-day was April 1.

COREGA holds false teeth firmly in mouth. Prevents sore gums. 30c. at Liggett's. Advt.

Allied Troops Sent Against Red Hungary

Dispatch From Bucharest Says Soldiers Have Been Landed at Constanza on Coast of the Black Sea

LONDON, April 1. (By The Associated Press).—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News to-day.

Reports to the French Foreign Office, Paris, advises say, indicate that the Hungarian revolution was staged largely with the purpose of testing the strength of the will of the Entente powers, and was designed to frighten them with the idea that Germany also might disintegrate.

Documents in possession of the French and Rumanian governments, the newspapers say, prove that the advent of the communist regime in Hungary was due in a great part to a manoeuvre of Count Karolyi in collaboration with the German government. The movement was aimed directly at the Allied powers, it is added.

PRAGUE, March 30.—The Communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest, according to M. Krm, a member of the Czechoslovak mission to Budapest, who returned here to-day. The stocks of food in the Hungarian capital are sufficient for only ten days and only 300 head of cattle are coming into the city daily, instead of the normal 3,500. Famine is feared, while the coal situation also is grave.

The population of Budapest, M. Krm adds, hopes for intervention by the Allies.

An order issued in Budapest by the new Hungarian government, a Copenhagen dispatch says, provides that jewels and precious stones of value exceeding 2,000 crowns shall be surrendered without payment to the Communist government.

Socialist Labor Party Adopts Bolshevik Slogan

Appeal to Workers of America Demands Support Against "The Master Class"

The Socialist Labor party has issued an appeal to workers of America in which it claims to have adopted the ideals of Russian Bolshevism and, on this ground, demands the support of labor here.

"Remember the slogan of revolutionary Russia, 'All Power to the Soviets!'" the proclamation urges, "and let your slogan be 'All power to the Industrial Unions!'"

"The only organized working class movement that has steadily and for many years upheld the principles that would make possible American working class organization along lines that would put power into the hands of the American working class; the only organization that has fearlessly proclaimed these principles, is the Socialist Labor party of America."

"In the past you have chosen to listen. You have not supported us as you should have done. You have not held up our hands so that ourselves you might grow stronger. The result is that you are not organized as you should be; that you are not united as you ought to be; that you are still paying tribute to the master class for the privilege of holding down a job; that you have no security of existence because 'your' job is not yours at all, for it belongs to the capitalist master."

"Oh, ye workers of America, when will ye awaken?"

Remember VENUS PENCILS. Remember VENUS PENCILS.—Advt.

Wilson and Lloyd George Adamant Against Plan For French to Secure Protection on East

Hurry Peace Terms, President Advises

Plan Now Is to Give France 5-Year Control of the Saar Coal Fields

Special Cable Service

PARIS, April 1.—The meetings of the council of four again have proved ineffective in producing a compromise. The council once more heard Marshal Foch on the subject on which he has so often spoken—the necessity for France to secure the eastern border—but again President Wilson and Lloyd George were adamant.

The Saar Valley also was again considered, with the same failure to arrive at a conclusion. Mr. Wilson and Lloyd George agreeing that France deserved the coal in that region, but should not incorporate the German population.

Final reparations also were considered. Mr. Wilson continuing his aloof attitude and leaving Lloyd George and Clemenceau to seek a solution. Incidentally, Lloyd George claims that Britain should receive a sum equal to 50 per cent of the amount that shall be awarded as France, but a more serious matter than the apportionment of indemnity payments is the subject of discussion now.

Little Progress Made

With the French frontiers and reputation still in dispute, it seems that the council of four has made little, if any, progress, despite the fact that Lloyd George presented a complete outline of the terms of peace a week ago and the French delegate presented another yesterday.

There is much speculation in Paris as to whether the Americans, who deliberately promised a prompt peace a month ago, misled themselves or the world. In many quarters there is a suspicion that the American delegates, despite the incalculable gravity of the questions with which they are dealing, occasionally employ methods merely political.

Wilson Urges Quick Peace

PARIS, April 1. (By The Associated Press).—What is construed as a warning that the world could not long countenance further delay in the adjustment of peace was delivered to the Allied Premiers and military representatives of the associated powers by President Wilson yesterday.

It is learned that at a late hour on Monday he arose during the conference taking place in Premier Clemenceau's room at the French War Office and solemnly assured the conferees of his belief that they should do all in their power to bring together the loose ends in the debate in an effort to unite on peace terms upon which a treaty might be presented to Germany.

Points Out Delays

It is understood that the President pointed out frankly the delays that have occurred in the work of peace making. He declared that the world was awaiting the conclusion of the task of the conferees and that it had a right to expect early results.

An agreement on at least one point seems to have been reached, according to the "Temps." Germany is not to be permitted to keep garrisons, fortifications or war factories not only on the left bank of the Rhine, but also along a strip of at least thirty miles on the right bank.

It was stated authoritatively to-night, after the meetings between President Wilson and the Premiers, that the prospects for an accord were more hopeful.

Saar Valley Issue Clearing

Distinct progress was made at the morning and afternoon sessions, particularly regarding the Saar Valley. The indications are that the French will get coal from the Saar Valley, which will be charged against their share in the reparations. There was some discussion of the advisability of leaving the eventual disposition of the valley to a plebiscite.

Most of the day at the council meeting was given over to the Rhine frontier and reparations, but the question of the responsibility of the former Emperor and others for the war was touched on for the first time.

The chief remaining details of the reparations question involve the points whether French and British pensions will be included and whether the specific amount demanded will be named in the treaty. Indications from one source are that the total will amount to between \$20,000,000,000 and \$25,000,000,000.

The President's appeal for an ad-